

# BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond, Va., Sept. 23, 1861.

There is no news here telegraphing. The weather is quite cool. Colds and coughs are numerous.

A report is current here that four hundred federal soldiers have been sent recently to or near Washington for the purpose of being sent to the front.

The report is that this report is given as received from a reliable source. The report is given as received from a reliable source.

From Richmond, Va., Sept. 23, 1861.

Gen. Lee's official report of his plan of operations on the Cheat Mountain front was received at the War Department today, from which it appears that the entire plan was approved by the War Department.

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Nothing new from the camp. The weather is quite cool. Colds and coughs are numerous.

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## Captions of Laws Passed at the Second Extra Session of the General Assembly of 1861.

An act to provide for the coast and frontier defenses of the State. [Appropriates \$2,000,000.]

An act concerning costs in caveated wills and testaments. [Leaves the question to the courts.]

An act to repeal the 16th section, 65th chapter Revised Code.

An act to enlarge the powers of County Courts raising revenue for county purposes. [Gives power to tax all lands and tenements for county purposes.]

An act to amend the act relating to the public roads. [Strikes out the words "the public roads" and inserts "the roads of the county."]

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## Interesting from the West—Lee gone to John Floyd.

The War Department has received the official report of Gen. Lee, giving a detailed account of his plan of operations on the Cheat Mountain front, and of the recent failure of the strategic movement against the enemy's position.

The details of the report, which is very full, accompanied by maps, &c., are, of course, not yet made public.

It appears from the statements of the report that the plan of operations was discovered by the failure of the column led by Gen. Jackson to attack the enemy's position on the Cheat Mountain.

Gen. Jackson had made the reconnaissance himself, but on reaching the enemy's position, found him defended by a stockade fort.

Large quantities of timber had been piled up on the interlocking that, it is said, it would have taken several hours to have climbed through, even if there had been no enemy on the other side to resist the attack.

The column of Gen. Jackson was withdrawn in the face of the likelihood of such wholesale slaughter of his force, and the movements of Gen. Lee, which were intended to be simultaneous in their results with the attack, entirely disconnected.

The plan of operations is given in the report of Gen. Lee fully by the aid of maps, and is said, by military men, to have been one of the most perfect pieces of strategy in the entire campaign.

As it has been disappointed, it is not necessary to canvass its merits.

Other important intelligence of a later date has been received from the West.

The intelligence is positive that Gen. Lee had left the Valley Mountain and was on his way to join Gen. Floyd.

This movement, of which we have distinct advice, is the interesting point at present in the complication of the war.

Our forces in the West have hitherto conducted the campaign—very disastriously we must confess—in separate divisions, and their concentration promises at least something more decisive than have yet occurred.

News has also reached the Government that the enemy at Cheat Mountain have been reinforced by three Ohio regiments.

Gen. Floyd, together with Wise's Legion, are in urgent necessity for reinforcements.

An officer of Gen. Floyd's command, who has arrived in this city with intelligence some days later than last reports, advises us in the strongest terms of the necessity of immediate reinforcements.

The feeling in the West was one of growing dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government of sending troops to Manassas and the Peninsula in contrast with the spry and feeble reinforcements sent to the seat of war in Western Virginia.

At last accounts two regiments, from Georgia and North Carolina, had arrived out, to join Gen. Floyd's command.

Neither was full, many of their men having been prostrated with sickness.

Gen. Floyd's camp was at Meadow Bluff, about sixteen miles west of Lewisburg.

Wise was in the neighborhood, in a strong position on the top of the Sewell Mountain. The mastery and well conducted retreat of General Floyd had enabled him to take a position to guard the Wilderness road, connecting near Meadow Bluff with the Cheat Mountain.

The roads were very bad; but our means of transportation are said to be abundant.

Lee's reported movement to join our forces on the Gauley line will have to be made over a distance of more than one hundred miles, even if interrupted.

—Richmond Examiner.

## THE AFFAIR AT BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The War Department had not received, last evening, any dispatches or telegraphic advices in relation to the reported repulse of the enemy at Barbourville, Kentucky, by the Confederates, under General Zollicoffer.

It was believed in official circles, however, that the action had resulted in even a more important success than reported in the newspapers.

The last accounts that had reached the Government, officially, represented General Zollicoffer as moving in the direction of Barbourville, but embarrassed as to the certainty of its movements by the want of supplies.

It is not certainly known what amount of arms he had, but it is believed that he had not more than 2,000 small arms had been placed at Barbourville and points in the vicinity, by the Lincoln Government, to arm the people of Kentucky for the purposes of the guerrilla and wretched war upon her soil against the Confederate States.

—Richmond Examiner.

## A Sketch of Manassas Junction.

So much has been said and read about Manassas Junction—a locality which will be henceforward be historical—that the following, a very faithful sketch of the place, will be found interesting to those who have never been there.

The village of Manassas, or Tudor Hall, as the Post Office is called, is very much smaller than is generally imagined.

In the village proper there are not above three or four hundred inhabitants.

Close beside the village, however, are four miles, perhaps not more than five or six hundred inhabitants.

The station is situated on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, some quarter of a mile from its junction with the Manassas Gap Road.

There is no regular depot, but a rudely constructed building answers the purpose.

One plain two-story house, with a porch in front, to which you mount by half a dozen steps, was formerly the hotel, while the only remaining relic of the place can boast, is a small white cottage, now used as a hospital, and a small rough out-occupied by Adams & Co's Express.

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## Manassas Junction.

It may be necessary to say that it is in Prince William county, five miles from Leesburg, the county seat, and twenty-seven miles from the city of Washington.

It is five miles from Bull Run, and about seven from the "Pass of Manassas," where the battle of the 21st was fought.

At present, there are but few troops close to the Junction, as most of them are scattered in order to get good camping grounds, places where good water can be found and good fields for drill and exercise.

The Eighth Louisiana, by the depot, and is now engaged in guarding the town and in doing general picket and police duty.

This disagreeable task they bear patiently and without complaint; and, what is more, they do their duty well.

Their excellent band plays night and morning, and we while away many a twilight hour in listening to the sweet songs of home or gems from Mozart and Rossini, mingled with the soul-stirring music of Strauss.

Lincoln's Occupation of Kentucky.—The Paris (Ky.) Sentinel learns that one hundred families have left Paducah, Kentucky, since its invasion by the Hessians.

Many persons from there, it states, had already arrived at Paris, having left while the Lincolns were disembarking from their boats and only taking such things as they could conveniently carry in their hasty flight.

Of the desertion of Paducah a correspondent writes the St. Louis Republican:

"The hostile feeling is not at all hidden, and Uncle Sam need not expect either aid or comfort from them. The stamped citizens, with their goods, still continue, and Paducah bids fair, in a short time, to rank among the thousands of other deserted places that exist in once happy America."

The effect that late affairs will have on the neutrality of Kentucky, and the action of her Legislature, is anxiously awaited by both friend and foe.

Owing to the previous occupancy of Paducah by the Secession forces, provisions, and everything that could be of material use are scarce.

Numbers of elegant residences are deserted and stand silent monuments of brightening secession. Among the clustering vines and trees, Society seems to have already fled, and gloom and horror has taken possession.

Not a carriage is seen upon the streets, or lady upon the beautiful walks.

The stores among many of them closing and wagons with the boxed up goods standing instead of customers before the doors.

In no place yet have I seen so bitterly hostile a feeling existing against the Union as here. Scowling, angry glances watch with what seems an intense hatred, every movement of a passing soldier.

Some of the wells have been poisoned where the camps of the Union soldiers are located.

Secession is the rule, and Union the rare exception. Whether Uncle Sam has any medicine as strong as the complaint, is still an open question.

On the streets people wear Secession caps, and boast that before the week closes every Federal will be driven out. The telegraph wires have been cut in enough towns, and lie across the sidewalks, or are twisted around trees.

—Richmond Examiner.

## The Lines on the Potomac—Attempt to Bombard.

We have intelligence from the enemy's lines opposite Shepherdstown of brisk skirmishing several days ago, with an atrocious attempt to bombard the town from the opposite side of the Potomac.

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## Patriotism of the Jews.

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